THE ARMY CANTEEN.

A Welcome Substitute For the Old Time Sutler.

How Uncle Sam Supplies Approved Luxurles to His Soldiers-Two Cent Beer Makes Trouble, and the Temperance Question Becomes a Timely Subject.

The old time sutler has been superseded by the modern canteen. All efforts to introduce the scandalous system of robbing soldiers which prevailed during the civil war have been turned down by the government. Under the new deal each camp has a canteen, as the place of supply is called, which is under the supervision of the commanding officer and is often run under the immediate charge of a committee of officers appointed by him. Uncle Sam himself



A REGIMENTAL CANTEEN.

everything that a soldier needs to have and some things which the temperance people say he does not need. No profit is made by the canteen. The commissary department buys all the goods in the cheapest market in the country and sells to the soldiers at cost. Uncle Sam carries on really a losing game as a different canteens. He pockets this loss, however, with his accustomed good na- for months at a time. ture, charging it up to the account of what is known as equalization of pay. This equalization is an interesting matprices between different parts of the country. For example, an allowance is month for fuel, but in some parts of the country a cord of wood would cost \$7.

while in others it might be had for \$3. up what is known as an equalization He makes a unit of one cord at \$3 all over the country, which is declared t be the equal of 1,700 pounds of authracite coal or 2,000 pounds of soft coal Thus each officer can take his fuel allowance in coal or wood or its equal in money in any part of the country, and if he desires in any menth to exceed his allowance for fuel he can buy from the government at cost price.

Thus by means of the canteen the soldier is the best buyer in the country, for he buys through the government in enormous quantities and in absolutely the canteen costs only 2 cents. And here is where the temperance folks enter their protest. This governmental policy of selling a glass of beer at such a price not only sets the prohibitionists by the ears, but it hits the high license men a hard blow.

A list of articles has been approved by the secretary of war, which will be kept for sale to officers and men by the subsistence department. These articles comprise many so called delicacies, which are calculated to be especially acceptable for the use of soldiers in the field. In the list are included canned apples, peaches and pears, canned meats not included in the regular field rations. cheese, chocolate, canned green corn, canned milk, oatmeal, soups of various kinds, sugars, jams, jellies, sirups, canned peas and cranberry sauce. The commissary with each corps and division of the army will also be able to supply smoking tobacco and chewing



A TYPICAL SUTLER'S TENT.

tobacco, soap, buttons, needles, pins, thread, stationery, brushes, combs, handkerchiefs and many similar articles. The quartermaster general in a letter to the secretary of war says that the experience had by the subsistence department in the handling of these articles has been acquired during a long period of peace, but that the only trial which the army has been able to give the "post canteen" system was during

the Sioux disturbances in 1891. While the canteen system will doubtless have its defects, no tears will be shed over the passing of the sutler. The case is known of a man who offered \$25,000 for the privilege of starting a starting a starting a certain camp even with the knowledge that the camp would not last more than 30 days. This gives an idea of the enormous profits the sutler used to reap. It is estimated that four-fifths of all money taken in by the sutler was profit. He often sold liquors and always tobacco and every other luxmry or necessity for the soldiers, and it often occurred that at the end of the month the private's pay would be unequal to the task of wiping his score off

Under the label of "Red Jacket Bittors' the sutler dispensed a drink that mover failed to exhibit which which in ttles was kept in stock for the

Pure blood means life, health, vigor-no room for disease where the veins are filled with rich, red corpuscles.

GOOD THINGS NOW SOLD AT COST. Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher

ula, erysipelas, pimples, boils, sore eyes, scald head-blood diseases of all forms. Here's proof:

Messorot anta, Ollo, Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher has worked womiers with me. I have been worked woulders with me. I have been troubled with Scrofalar or? Mirts pours but I find that Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher will effect a permanent cure in a short time. It's wonderful. C. W. LINSCOTT.

W. J. GILMORE CO. At all Druggists. \$1.00. eseconomic access

officers, and the men in the ranks could owns all the canteens, and he sells not obtain my of it without an order from an officer. When communication with the north was open and free to the transportation of other than supplies for the army, the sutler was enabled to procure a supply of beer. For 10 cents the soldier could get a small tincupful.

On the auspicious day when the paymaster came around on his periodical trips with big bundles of greenbacks to pay off his soldiers the sutler was on and with his accounts. The sutler was a preferred creditor, and as such the paymaster gave him the first dip inthe soldier's money. In many cases the soldiers were in debt to the sutler for the full amount of their pay, and therefore did not get anything. This finally became such a common occurrence that the government took action in the matter, fixing the amount above which the sutler could not give credit.

For everything the sutler sold he charged exorbitant prices. His immense gains were offset in a number of ways, however. Sometimes the soldiers on a lark or to get even for his extortionate charges raided the sutler's tent and carried off what they wanted. On the march the sutler's wagon was allowed to travel with the army wagon train. storekeeper, for he is "out" every year At times these trains were left in the just what it cost him to transport the rear when the troops were making forced goods from the cheapest market to the marches or were on detached duty, and then the sutler did not see his regiment

The only trouble thus far encountered in the new canteen system is on the liquor question. The post exchanges are ter. It grows out of the variations in not subject to the internal revenue tax nor to the payment for state licenses. This latter issue was fought out two made to an officer of a certain amount a years ago at Fort Robinson, Neb., where the local officials had the exchange officials arrested for not paying the state tax. In this case, as in the case of most To adjust this Uncle Sam has fixed old established army posts, the land which the garrison occupied was ceded by the state to the general government without reserving to the state the power of taxing the exchange or making unlawful the sale of liquors there without a state license. The United States dis-



RAIDING A SUTLER

trict court, therefore, decided that the state did not have concurrent jurisdiction with the United States on lands which had been ceded unconditionally by the state to the general government. Colonel Clous, now judge advocate

of the army, department of the east, who was one of the representatives of the war department in the Fort Robinson case, argued the matter on the sole question of how complete the act of cession was and did not touch another point, which he believes would have been held to be good law, that the post exchange is an instrumentality of the general government and therefore is not subject in any way to the supervision

of any state authority. As an instrument of the general govsupplied to any enlisted man in any tiful effect, camp or garrison or military post in any change for themselves in a prohibition There are four such states-Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire and Kansas. There is no army post in New Hampshire. In Maine there is Fort Preble; in Vermont, Fort Ethan Allen; in Kansas, Fort Riley and Fort Leaven-Colonel Clous says he underworth. stands that no liquor is sold to enlisted

men at either of the last two posts. Besides these prohibition states, there are several southern states in which the principle of local option by counties prevails, and if any of the present volunteer camps are established in these local option counties the federal law

quoted evidently applies to them. Even in the regular army canteens nothing in the way of intoxicating liquors, except beer and light wines, is sold, and this, no doubt, would be the rule in canteens in volunteer camps. In the regular army the proceeds of the canteen, which at some posts are considerable, are devoted entirely to buying additional provender for the soldiers, delicacies which the unyielding army ration does not supply. Thus whatever profit there is goes entirely to the soldiers from whom the profit has CYRUS SYLVESTER

Thousands of persons have been cured of piles by using DeWitt's Witch Hazel. Salve. It heals permanently and cures eczema and all skin diseases. It gives immediate relief. E. C. Miller, Kast End Phar., F. P. Shanafelt & Co. and Fisher's

PURE BLOOD. FASHIONS OF NEW YORK.

Some New Wrinkles In Going Away Gowns.

FANCIES FOR SUMMER BRIDES.

The Rage For Lace Dresses Is In Full Swing and Is Likely to Last Until Well Into the Fall-Some Comfortable Traveling Wraps.

Copyright, 1898, by American Press Association.]

Public attention is now divided between the garments necessary for the annual exodus during the heated term and the new designs in lace dresses for wear when in the place of worship. That means when in Newport, Saratoga or any of the country homes where much entertaining is going on and fine dressing a necessity.

And it is never perfunctorily done ei-ther, this dressing. The sudden advent of the new lace dress took one's breath away, first from its beauty and next from its magnificence, and thirdly because of several innovations in shape of skirts and waists and ways of trimming. All these are expected to be leading styles for au-tumn. They are the new ideas advanced at the Grand Prix races in Paris. That is the forerunner of autumn styles, just as the gowns, hats and other things first worn at the Vernissage get them for

spring and summer. Asido from the lace feature, which I shall mention later, one notes this, that the skirts to all but strictly tailor gowns whole is trimmed with gray ribbon emnecessary to hold them up to avoid treading on them. The skirts train in the back from 6 to 18 inches. It will make women wonder why Providence was so stingy in the matter of hands. It now needs one for parasol, another to grasp the skirt in the back, and at least one more to hold up the front. Four would not be too many to have. I don't see how the matter is to be managed at all, but I suppose it will be. The next feature of importance is the

its effect. Black and white laces, span

tmmediate danger of the hoopskirt, as it was feared we might be.

If lace is prominent on dresses, it is to be none the less so on hats, and already the rage for lace on millinery is showing gled and worked with fine jet and steel beads, will form the foundation trimming. Made quill feathers with all sorts of polka dot spangles are seen. Magpie effects will be very fashionable. So will be masses of black, white and colored ostrich plumes.

Embroidery of all kinds will be seen or every kind of garment. That kind where the figure is raised in high relief above the surface is the handsomest. Some of this, especially in the black, is picked out with fine jet beads or steel ones. Very many gowns have the front cut in apron shape with the graduated flounce sewed to it. The apron portion is thickly embroidered The rich poplins, broadcloths and prunella cloths all lend themselves admirably to this style of skirt, but they do not require an all over embroidery, a line of demarca tion being sufficient.

Some gowns, especially in thin stuffs, have the tablier front fastened down to the lining and the rounded flounce left loose at the bottom. The most of these flounces to the tablier skirts reach quite to the belt in the back, which gives them a very elegant sweep.

I began to talk about traveling dresse and going away gowns for brides. It may interest those who still intend to go away or to get married to know what is held to their order in the leading houses ready t deliver "if the order is accompanied There is a pretty traveling outfit casn." for the June or July or any other bride. This is of striped mohair in- gray and black, the skirt and blouse both fashioned the skirts to all but strictly tailor gowns whole is trimmed with gray ribbon emare made so long in front that it will be broidered lightly with white silk. This has a blouse front and is altogether levely.

Another going away gown was of gray poplin with black figuring forming bayadere. There was a short scalloped jacket with a plastron of light gray with fancy silver buttons down each side in breton style. Blouse waists are rather preferred for traveling, being so loose and afortable. Sailor blouses are very much affected just now. In the way of wraps there is everything

prevalence of the princess form and anoth- I you like. The newest is the plaid made



SOME TRAVELING COSTUMES.

er is the fichu of lace, which forms a part of nearly every one of the new gowns. The sleeves, being cut almost coat tight, are so long that they form wrinkles all down the arms. They extend down over the hand in a point and have lace along the edge.

The new lace makes one think that some vandal hand had broken open the tombs of the old doges of Venice, for it is so rich and heavy that it resembles nothing so much as the old venetian point. This is frequently run with heavy cords in much the same way as the cords are vrought into escurial lace. These lace pieces are shaped to the skirt,

and nearly all have the whole front breadth of them gradually rounding downward in the back. The fichu to match crosses at the belt and is sewed to the skirt about half way down toward the back. Some are crossed over like a sash and left to hang. Naturally these lace pieces are set over a material of contrasting color, sometimes of light silk, again over pretty or gandie or mull in solid color, but the fashion will reach far into the fall, and therefore poplins and other rich materials

will be thus garnished. Irish point lace is also one of the new fashionable kind. One or two gowns were made of light poplin with cream colored escurial deep flounces. Panels and skirt 'pieces' made of luxeuil is very effective with its arabesques. This lace is made of a braid woven for the purpose. Some thin As an instrument of the general gov-ernment the state could not touch it. gowns have great straggling figures But this view would not hold in all of wrought of this. It can be worked in so the states, for by act of congress ap- many designs that this is a boon to dressproved June 13, 1890, it is provided makers. It is produced in white, ivory that no alcoholic liquors shall be sold or and ecru. Any one of these laid over a thin fabric in a pretty design gives a beau-

Some gowns of veiling or other thin state or territory in which the sale of stuff have flounces, and these are wrought alcoholic liquors, beer or wine is pro- with designs of flowers, arabesques, feshibited by law. This, of course, does toons or true lover's knots. Brussels net not bar officers from running a post ex- also has this lace wrought into all sorts of designs, and then the net is made into a dress to be worn over a slip of a different color, lavender being a great favorite, and straw, lemon or sulphur yellow being very pretty, too, for the slip.

There are panels, shawl fronts and many other fancies wrought in lace for the decoration of different parts of the costume. Little boleros of real Irish lace are among the prettiest things. In fact, in a whole page I could not tell half the new things in laces for the summer and early fall gowns. I must not omit the black and white

silk all overs. These are for waists and sleeves or for panels and other devices. Some of the hand run Lyons laces have black cords on the white ground.

The princess shape is a graceful one always, and made with the deep lace flounce and front piece it gains still an added beauty. Blouses are made of the Irish or venetian heavy guipure always over a con-trast ir lining. Some of the designs are in squares, almost exactly like those that we used to buy and sew together with ribbons for pincushions. One lace dress was of all over design,

the whole skirt in one deep piece. The blouse was of the same, and so were the sleeves. The lace was ecru over a slip of turquoise blue taffeta. Around the water was a sash made of one width of the new broche chiffon in turquoise bine. This was tied at the left side in a double loop and fell to the bottom. There was a drapes collar of the same. The length of the dress in front was full two inches longer han the wearer, and there was a tiny

But with the advent of the sweeping train and the princess form we are not in

of shawls with shawl fringe as trimming, supplemented in some cases with bands of ribbon or cloth with a little braiding in-

There is a new wrinkle in capes. The cape is cut and tucked lengthwise to exactly fit the shoulders down to half way between the shoulder and elbow. There are then three sprung ruffles, each four inches wide, stitched along the edge. The collar is tucked. Tucking is as popular as ever and seen on quite as great a variety of different garments.

There are many very fanciful little short jackets in figure shape. These are scalloped and frilled, ruffled and embroidered, and often richly braided. They are also of the heavy Irish point and sometimes of the dress goods. One handsome one has a Spanish flounce with a heading of ecru renetian point lace. The jacket had an application of the same.

Some of the new hats have a decidedly ancient appearance. The poke in fine and also rough and ready straw is one of them and trimmed with striped taffeta or satir ribbon and a great sprawling flower. The gypsy and the shepherdess are both favortes, and are made in all sorts of braids.

One was in neapolitan horsehair in al-ternate black and white stripes. Around the brim was a triple twist of the black and white braid. The trimming consisted of immense loops of fine black chantilly over white crepe lisse. Under the rolled sides were pink crush roses. Another "flat" shape was of fine, flexible leghorn. The brim was faced with a puffing of pink crepe de chine with a narrow double gauf tering at the edge. This hat was bent up at the back and down at both sides, which left the front in an arch over the face.

For wheelwomen the sailor, the alpin and one or two of the round shapes where the brim is turned up nearly or quite around are oftenest seen, but a sense of the eternal fitness of things should teach the fair rider that the less fuss and feathers on her hat for wheeling the better. There are still many of the sharply pointed little wings, and it is said that they will be very lavishly used on fall millinery. MATE LEROY.

A Chinese Advertisement.

As a testimonial to the progress of at night. the Chinese toward English and American ways it is interesting to note their appreciation of the value of advertising in English in the columns of their newspapers. The following notice, which appeared recently in a Chinese paper published in a district where there are many English residents, may leave a trifle to be desired in the way of expression, but it shows a creditable effort to master the difficulties of a foreign tongue. It runs:

"For Sale by private contract with-out reserve.—4 Ponies Cavendish, Tag, Sally and a white Griffin.—The 3 first an error receive a premium. named ponies are quite hacks and will carry a Lady also a Dinghy with mast, sails and oars complete."

New Schedules to the Army Camps.

FACING THE FEVER.

40W TO KEEP WELL IN THE CAMPS OF TROPICAL CUBA.

Beath Lurks In the Streams and Lakes, and Fruits and Nuts Must Not Be Eaten by New Arrivals-Precautions For the Preservation of Health.

While the authorities are taking every possible precaution to preserve the health of our soldiers in Cuba there is no disposition to belittle the actual dangers that exist. Surgeon General George M. Sternberg calls attention to the fact that in the last week of April last year there were 17 deaths and 70 new cases of yellow fever in the city of Havana. Now, suppose that we had a similar number of cases at the same season in New Orleans and that 20,000 strangers from the north should go there to spend the summer. What would be the result? All past experience supports the belief that a majority of them would have yellow fever and that from 20 to 40 per cent of those taken sick would die.

"If," says Dr. Sternberg, "our troops could be encamped upon high land in the interior and circumstances were such as to enable them to comply with all the exactions of modern sanitary science, I am of the opinion that our loss from yellow fever would not be serious, but in time of war military commanders are expected to take their troops to the points occupied by the enemy, and a picnic in the interior, with frequent changes of camp, etc., is perhaps not exactly what we may expect. I am not an alarmist, but I believe in looking facts fairly in the face."

Cleanliness is absolutely essential to health and life in Cuba, but all baths must be medicated. A plunge in the fresh water of Cuba means sure sickness to the person who takes it. The water is polluted with all the malaria of the soil, and typhoid and cholera are in every drop, not to mention typhus and other harmful influences. The proper drugs for the medication of baths are put up in tablet form and are supplied

In the matter of eating inability to resist temptation means death. Cuba abounds in fruits and nuts, but they must not be eaten at first. The first day on the island the soldier must abstain from everything except coffee and bread if he is going to keep his health. The bread is the hard army bread, and the coffee may be only a supply of the ship's coffee, but he must be contented with it; otherwise he will certainly be ill. The second day he can look around and take a further chance, but let him only eat that to which he is accustomed.

to the army free of cost.



DR. GEORGE M. STERNBERG.

Canned goods, potatoes, dried fish, crackers and such simple food as he has seen upon his own table every day at home are the only ones which he must venture upon.

The matter of clothing is important. Thin garments are essential, but the army blanket should be used at night. Shoes trouble the soldier shortly after his arrival. He finds that his feet are swollen and that his shoes are painful. He has not been accustomed to being on his feet so much nor is he used to the dampness and mud of the wet ground. To use his shoes let him soak them in cold water until they are thoroughly wet, then let him put them on and march in them until they dry upon his feet. He will not take cold on the march. When the shoes have dried, they will have formed themselves to the feet and will be comfortable.

Water is something the soldier must not drink. This he must put down in his notebook as an absolute rule. If he drinks water, he will die of Cuban fever. He can be positive of this, for not one water drinker out of 50 has ever escaped the fever in Cuba during the rainy season unless he be a native.

Instead of plain water a medicated water must be taken. This is boiled water with a drop of acid in it. Boil the water, let it cool and squeeze in a dash of lemon, orange or other tart fruit. It is not necessary to add over three drops, only just enough to give acidity to the water. At first this warm water will be unbearable, but in a few days it will taste as good as ice water.

No soldier during the rainy season in Cuba can eat a heavy breakfast and march after it. He must eat lightly and often. It will also be necessary to take a siesta after lunch. Even the rough and tumble insurgents do this, and they are men who fight to the death. They find it necessary to sleep two hours in the afternoon even though they march GEORGE EDWARDS. Keeping the Bank Safe.

One of the largest banks in New York makes a searching examination of each department at least three times a year. No one but the president knows when these may take place. He summons three heads of departments, and they take charge of the clerks' books and firm assets so quickly that nothing can be changed or concealed. Since this system was adopted, several years ago, no trace of dishonesty has been found. Those clerks who get through a year without

Sick headache, bilionsness, constipa-tion and all liver and stomach troubles can be quickly cured by using those famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They are pleasant to take and never gripe. E. C. Miller, Rast End Phar., F. P. Shanafelt & Co., and Fisher's drug store.

The Queen & Crescent Route fast vestibuled Florida Limited leaves Cincinnati at 8:30 in the morning, arriving at Jacksonville next morning at 9:40, and at Tampa the same evening at 5:50 Over a hundred miles the shortest line to Chickamanga, Atlanta, Jacksonville, Tampa and other troop points.

Finest train service and fastest schedules. Through vestibuled standard day coaches. Elegant drawing room sleepers and cafe parlor and observation cars. W. C. Rinsarson, Gen. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Which Half is the Better Half

The housewife's duties are harder than men realize. Cleaning alone is a constant tax on her strength, a never-ended task. More than half the work of cleaning she can have done for her, if she will, and the expense will be next to nothing.





Does the better half of cleaning: does it better than any other way known; does it easily, quickly and cheaply. Largest package-greatest economy THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

"THE MORE YOU SAY THE LESS PEOPL REMEMBER." ONE WORD WITH YOU

SAPOLIO

HE Best There Is In Paint." H. W. Johns' ASEESTOS Liquid Paint SEND FOR SAMPLES, SUGGESTIONS, ETC.

H. W. JOHNS MANUFACTURING CO.,

100 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

her a Summer Cruise Coast Line to Mackinac

PASSENGER STEAMERS. SPEED. COMFORT AND SAFETY

tion yet attained in Boat Construction: Luxurious . Equipment, Artistic Fur-

To Detroit, Mackinac, Georgian Bay, Petoskey, Chicago

No other Line offers a Pan Four Trips per Wock Setween Toledo, Detroit and Mackinac PETOSEEY, "THE SOO," BARQUETTE LOW RATES to Picturesque Mackines and Return, including Meals and Revibs. Approx-imate Cost from Cleveland, \$17; from Toledo, \$14; from Deirelt, \$12.50.

Cleveland, Put-In-Bay and Toledo. CLEVELAND AND LORAIN

DETROIT AND CLEVELAND Fare, \$1.50 Rach Direction. Burths, 75e., 81. Stateroom, \$1.75. Southwest, and at Detroit for all pe h and Northwest. Sunday Trips June, July, August, September and Getober Only.

Send sc. for Illustrated Pamphlet. Address Delfoll and Gleveland Navigolion Company.

GREAT Summer Clearance Sale.

MEN'S LINEN CRASH SUITS, JUST THE THING FOR HOT WEATHER. They are Beau-

tifully made and Perfect Fitting. Also a complete line of Blue Serge Coats and Vests, unlined; Alpaca Coats, Flannel Coats and Duck Trousers.

White Vests--Plain and Fancy Duck, Single and Duck, Single and Double Breasted-HALF PRICE. Men's Trousers--Fine Check and Stripes-quite the proper thing to wear with Blue Serge Coat and Vest. Regular \$5.00 value. SPECIAL-\$3.50.

Children's Wash Suits--We are showing some New Ideas in Linens, Cheviots, Crashes and Ducks. Prices, 50 Cents and up. CHILDREN'S TWO-PIECE KNEE PANT SUITS—All Wool, Plaids, Checks and Mixtures, all new and up-to-date. SPECIAL—\$3.50.

Men's Fancy Shirts-- Negligee and Stiff Bosoms, all —A large and complete line to select from—50c to \$1.50. BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR-25 to 50 Cents.

BICYCLE HOSE, SWEATERS AND BELTS at a Big Reduction close. DON'T FAIL TO CALL. & D. ROSENTHALL, RELIABLE CLOTHIERS,

102 S.E.Cor. Public Square, Canton.

MAKE PERFECT MEN For sale in Canton, O., by E.J. Schlabach, N. Market st., and E. L. Janson.

Tuscarawas St. and Cleveland Ave BURPLUS. \$160,000.00

Money to Loan on First Morigay Becurity.

Sond Department: Government and Municipal Bond Bought and Sold. oreign Exchange Department: Letters of Credits and Drafts on all Parts of the World

Deposit Department: xeu to Hent at Reasonable te

For Five **Dollars** A magnificent trip to Chickamauga National Military Park during the G. A. R. Encampment at Cincinnati. Directors Tickets good four days to return. JOS, BIECHELA V. President. ED. S. RAYF. Visit the old field; its interest is all the greater now that troops are on it once more. The Government has spentmuch money and trouble to restore it to its condition at the time of the battle.
Five dollar rate is good September 8th, 9th and 1 10th, on Queen & Crescent fast trains. Write for information, free books and maps, toW.C. Rinear-son, Gen'l Pass'gr Agent, Sanking and Savings Department: Interest Paid on Deposits A longer limit ticket will be sold same date (Sept. Stb., Stb and 10th) for \$7.25 round trip from Cincin-nati, send ten days to return. Send for the free books.

To the Young Face